

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

JAS. W. WOFFINDIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
Weston, W. Va.
All business promptly attended to. In-
vestigation of Land Titles a specialty.

W. G. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Weston, W. Va.
Will practice in Lewis and adjoining coun-
ties, and in the Court of Appeals and U. S.
Courts.

R. J. SIMPSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Weston, W. Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Lewis and
adjoining counties.

ANDREW EDMISTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Weston, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit and County
Courts of Lewis and adjoining counties, and
in the Court of Appeals.

HENRY BRANNON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Weston, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit and County
Courts of Lewis, Upshur, Gilmer, Braxton
and Randolph; the Court of Appeals and U. S.
Courts.

J. M. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Weston, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit and County
Courts of Lewis and adjoining counties, and
in the Court of Appeals and U. S. Courts.

WILLIAM E. LIVERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Weston, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit and County
Courts of Lewis and adjoining counties, and
in the Court of Appeals and U. S. Courts.

LOUIS BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
Weston, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit and County
Courts of Lewis and adjoining counties, and
in the Court of Appeals and U. S. Courts.

WM. E. ARNOLD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Weston, W. Va.
Practices in the Courts of Lewis and ad-
joining counties, and the Court of Appeals
and U. S. Courts.

FLEMING & BENNETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Glenville, W. Va.
Practice in the Circuit and County
Courts of Gilmer, Calhoun, Braxton, We-
ber, and Lewis; and in the Court of Ap-
peals and United States Courts.

G. J. ARNOLD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Weston, W. Va.
Practices in the Circuit and County Courts
of Lewis and adjoining counties, and in the
Court of Appeals and United States Courts.

E. S. BLAND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Weston, W. Va.
Practices in the Circuit and County Courts
of Lewis and adjoining counties. Particular
attention paid to surveying.

WM. W. BRANNON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NO-
TARY PUBLIC,
Weston, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit and County
Courts of Lewis and adjoining counties.

JOHN E. HAYS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Glenville, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit and County
Courts of Gilmer and adjoining counties.

A. M. DENT, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Weston, W. Va.
Office on Main Street, one door below Bal-
cony. All calls promptly attended to. The
Dr. can be found at his office or at his
residence on Centre Street, opposite the jail.

G. B. SIMPSON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Weston, W. Va.
Can be found at his Drug Store, corner of
Main and Second Street, or at his residence
on Main Street. All calls—night and day—
promptly attended to.

W. J. BLAND, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Weston, W. Va.
Office on Main Street, two doors below the
postoffice. Calls—night and day—promptly
attended to.

M. S. HOLT, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Weston, W. Va.
Office on Main Street, one door below the
postoffice. Calls—night and day—promptly
attended to.

T. G. EDMISTON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Roanoke, W. Va.
Tenders his professional services to the peo-
ple of the Roanoke and vicinity. Can be found
at his office when not professionally en-
gaged.

Local Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge Circuit Court—J. BRANNON,
Clerk " " W. H. BYRNE
Pres't County Court—J. PETERSON
Clerk " " J. WOOLFE
Prosecuting Att'y—A. EDMISTON
Sheriff J. G. VANDERVOORT
Supt. Free Schools G. W. CROOK
County Surveyor D. T. PETERSON
Assessor 1st District JOHN KEE
" 2d " GEO. FISHER.

Justices.

Court House District.
G. W. Turner and P. Morgan.
Freeman's Creek District.
G. W. Strickler and W. V. Wood.
Hucker's Creek District.
M. McWhorter and D. K. Swisher.
Collins' Settlement District.
S. B. Smith and W. K. Wilson.
S. C. Creek District.
W. V. Chidester and W. G. McWhorter.

HOLDING OF COURTS.

Circuit Courts.

Lewis, 1st day of March and September
Gilmer, 11th of March and September
Upshur, 21st of March and November
Preston, 7th of April and October
Randolph, 23rd of April and October
Tucker, 21st of May and November
Barber, 9th of May and November
Webster, 20th of May and September
Braxton, 18th March and 18th August
Harrison, 30th May and 30th October
Calhoun, 29th of May and 16th of Oct.

County Courts.

Lewis.—First Monday in February,
April, June, August, October and
December—the June and October
terms for fiscal and police business
only.
Gilmer.—Second Monday in February
April, June, August, October and
December.
Upshur.—Second Monday in February
April, June, August, October and
December.
Braxton.—Fourth Tuesday in January
March, May, July, September and
November.
Webster.—Fourth Tuesday in Febru-
ary, April, June, August, October
and December.
Calhoun.—Fourth Monday in Febru-
ary, March, June, August, Septem-
ber and November.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Mayor.—John H. Todd.
Recorder.—Joseph B. Neff.
Aldermen.—P. M. Hale, T. G. Dawson
H. A. Hankins, W. J. Daugherty
and O. H. P. Washburn
Sergeant.—J. S. Wilkinson.
Town Attorney.—James W. Woffindin

SOCIETIES.

A. F. & A. M.—Stated communicat-
ions of Weston Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.,
will be held on the 1st and Third Mon-
days of every month.
W. G. BENNETT, W. M.
J. J. PETERSON, Sec'y
JACK LEWIS.—Stated communications of
Jackson Lodge No. 35, A. F. & A. M.,
will be held in their Hall, in June, Lew, on
the second Saturday in each month.
ISAAC JACKSON, W. M.
W. D. CANEEN, Sec'y
St. Joseph's C. T. A. B. Society.—Stated
meetings are held on the first Sabbath in every
month. F. A. T. H. TRACY, Pres't.
R. J. SIMPSON, Secretary.

CHURCHES.

M. E. Church, Rev. S. E. Jones, Pastor.
Praying every Sabbath. Prayer
meeting Wednesday night. Sunday School
—J. A. Barnes, Superintendent—every Sun-
day at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Presbyterian Church, Rev. George M.
Fleming, Pastor. Services every alternate
Sunday. Sabbath School—Wm. L. Dun-
nington, Superintendent—every Sunday at
9 o'clock, A. M.
Catholic Church, Rev. J. A. Tracy, Pas-
tor. Services every first and third Sundays
at 7 and 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath
School—Jacob Schmitt, Superintendent—
every Sunday at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Episcopal Church, attended occasionally
by the Rev. Mr. Wood, of Clarksville.
African M. E. Church, Rev. T. H. Criss,
Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 o'clock
Sunday School—George T. Jones, Superin-
tendent—every Sunday at 9 o'clock,
P. M.
Colored M. E. Church, Rev. John Hughes,
Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11
o'clock. Sunday School—Charles Lee, Su-
perintendent—every Sunday at 2 o'clock,
P. M.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE MAIL.

Clarksville—daily except Sundays—leaves
Weston at 8 A. M.—arrives at 4 P. M.
Braxton Court House—daily except Sun-
days—arrives at Weston by 6:30 P. M., and
leaves Weston same day at 6:30 P. M.
Glenville—leaves Weston at 7 A. M., on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—ar-
rives at 5 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sat-
urdays.
Buchanan—arrives at Weston 12 M.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—leaves
Weston 2 P. M. same days.
Phillips—arrives at Weston Tuesdays and
Fridays at 6 P. M.—leaves Weston Wednes-
day and Saturdays at 7 A. M.
Mount Pleasant—leaves Weston Mondays
and Thursdays at 7 A. M.—arrives Tuesdays
and Fridays by 5 P. M.
West Union—arrives Mondays at 5 P. M.—
leaves Weston Tuesdays at 7 A. M.
Sand Fork—once a week—leaves Weston
Mondays at 6 A. M.—arrives Mondays at 5
P. M.
Patience having mail to go should
bring it to the office half an hour before the
departure of the mails.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF WESTON

Discount Day—Wednesday.
Directors—
R. J. McANDLISH, M. W. HARRISON,
T. B. CAMDEN, A. H. KUNST,
R. J. McANDLISH, Pres't.
M. W. HARRISON, Vice-Pres't.
D. M. BAILEY, Cashier.

The Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The
brief discussion in the Senate to-day on
the silver bill, and the overwhelming
vote by which the consideration of the
bill was set for Tuesday next, indicates
the powerful support which that mes-
sage has in the Senate. The action of
to-day, coupled with the remarkable
bill introduced by Mr. Stanley Mat-
thews, of which mention is made in the
general press dispatches, shows that
the sound views of the President have
had little or no effect on either side of
the Senate chamber. For, after the
vote to-day, there can be no further
doubt that the silver bill can be passed
in the Senate in a shape equally as bad
as that in which it came from the
House. Republicans and Democrats
vied with each other in letting it be
plainly understood that they were for
the earliest possible passage of the bill.
Its advocates now say that a two-thirds
vote for it in the Senate is certain.
From the indications to-day it is doubt-
ful whether any Western or Southern
Senator of either party, with the possi-
ble exception of Messrs. Lamar and
Hill, will vote against the bill. No
Eastern Senator of either party will
vote for it. It is understood that in
conversation to-day on the floor of the
Senate both Judge Davis and Stanley
Matthews indicated their willingness to
vote for a bill providing for the pay-
ment of custom duties in greenbacks.
The opponents of an unlimited silver
bill are unquestionably discouraged by
the developments of to-day, but they
will not abate in their opposition, and
it may be safely assumed that there
will be one of the most exhaustive and
lengthy debates which has ever taken
place in the Senate before the bill is
finally voted upon. It may get a two-
thirds vote in the Senate to pass it over
the President's veto, but it is still a
matter of the strongest doubt whether
it will be equally successful in the
House.

Telegraphing Without Wires

Professor Loomis (once Principal of
the Wheeling Female College) who has
been in the mountainous regions of
West Virginia for some months con-
ducting a series of experiments with
his proposed aerial telegraphy, has
demonstrated finally that telegraphing
without wires is practical. His man-
ner of operating consists of running a
wire up to a certain altitude reaching a
particular current of electricity, which,
according to Professor Loomis can be
found at various heights. At any dis-
tance away this same current can be
reached by a similar wire, and com-
munication can be had immediately.
It is true that aerial telegraphy may
not be much of a certainty during violent
storms, or electric showers, but it
will not meet with more obstructions
than the ordinary wire telegraphing,
which is not at all sure during the pe-
riods spoken of. It will be a long
time before aerial telegraphing can be
carried on between places which are
but a short distance apart, if indeed, it
ever will. In such cases the wires
will continue to be used, though for
long distances, such as for telegraphing
from one side of the ocean to another,
the aerial telegraph will take its place
entirely. Professor Loomis has a
scheme, now on foot for the series of
experiments from a point on one of the
highest peaks in the Alps in Switzer-
land, to a similarly situated place in
the Rocky Mountains on this side of
the world. If this succeeds of course
his invention will rank in importance
with that of electric telegraph itself,
and be even greater than that of the
telephone. All of the money neces-
sary to carry on the experiments has
already been promised, and it will not
be many years, if it turns out to be a
success, before ocean cables will be one
of the lost arts, as having played its
part it will be laid aside. The cost of
aerial telegraph will not be over one
cent where the other is one thousand
dollars.—Washington Letter to the
Hartford, Connecticut Times.

The Virginia Treasury Robbery.

RICHMOND, VA., December 6.—
General Asa Rogers, second auditor
to-day, in a communication to the
General Assembly, made announce-
ment that \$25,000 worth of coupon
bonds had been abstracted from the
treasurer's office and funded a second
time under the funding act of March
30, 1871. These bonds include the
old coupon bonds sent to the treasur-
er's office for conversion into registered
bonds under act of March, 1855; also
coupon bonds under act of March, 1860,
and exchanged in the treasurer's office
for other bonds; also coupon bonds
exchanged for new ones under the
funding act of 1871. All these bonds
were presented for refunding operation
clear and free from any mark of can-
cellation, though the treasurer's office
required by law to cancel and file them
in his office. The actual value of the
abstracted bonds is about \$25,000 in
new consol and peeler bonds, and the
embezzlement increases the public
debt by that amount. These devel-
opments but disclose new facts in the
defalcation of State Treasurer Joseph
Mayo in 1873, for which he was indicted
but not tried, he being adjudged
insane by the court. This additional
embezzlement was brought to light in
the course of the examination of the
records and papers in the second audi-
tor's and treasurer's offices, made to
test the accuracy of the funding done
under act of 1871.

Mr. and Mrs. Tilton.

Mrs. F. L. Marsh, mother of Mrs.
Theodore Tilton, has written a letter in
reply to rumors recently circulated of a
probable reconciliation between Theo-
dore Tilton and Elizabeth Tilton, in
which she says: "A reunion between
Theodore Tilton and his wife is proba-
bly all 'hush.' So far as she is con-
cerned at the present time it is. But it
is not all 'hush' that Mr. Tilton has
and is sedulously endeavoring to induce
Mrs. Tilton to return to him silently
and quietly. Why? Does some one
ask. Because she insists upon some
public repatriation to be made by him,
and because if she will or can be made
to return to him silently he will avoid
the charge of a perjury and still retain
the character of a martyr, full of salut-
ary forgiveness. 'Discarded wife' is the
manner the general press have of speak-
ing of Mrs. Tilton. Yet every person
in New York and Brooklyn knows to
the contrary. Mrs. Tilton walked
away from her home four years ago,
when the insane enthusiasm of Mr. Til-
ton on free-love doctrine had made that
centre of outrageous infringements
upon possible licentious or moral decen-
cy—when she could no longer counte-
nance the alternatives thrust upon her
and refused to do so—when the ignor-
ing of such practiced doctrines Mr.
Tilton and his female allies sought and
succeeded in locating upon her defense-
less name. None knew these facts bet-
ter than Theodore Tilton and his ad-
herents, whose names stand upon the
lists of our noted reform and literary
women. If Mrs. Tilton was as black
as her husband painted her, if he dis-
carded her, is it reasonable that he
never sought a 'legal separation; and
under any circumstances would he wish
her to return to him?"

Origin of "He Has an Axe to Grind."

We owe more of our common say-
ings and pithy proverbs to Dr. Frank-
lin than many of us think or know.
We say of one who serves us for the
sake of some secret, selfish gain or fa-
vor, "He has an axe to grind." In
the doctor's "Memoirs" is the following
story (much after the manner of the
'whistle' story), which explains the
origin of the phrase:
"Franklin says: 'When I was a little
boy, I remember, one cold winter's
morning, I was accosted by a smiling
man, with an axe on his shoulder.
'My pretty boy,' said he, 'has
your father a grindstone?'
'Yes, sir,' said I.
'You are a fine little fellow,' said
he. 'Will you let me grind an axe
on it?'
Pleased with the compliment of a
'fine little fellow,' "O. yes, sir," I
answered; "it is down in the shop."
'And will you, my man,' said he,
putting me on the 'head, "get me a
little hot water."
How could I refuse?—I ran and
soon brought a kettle full.
'How old are you, and what's your
name?' continued he without waiting
for a reply. 'I'm sure you're one of
the finest lads that I have ever seen.
Will you just turn a few minutes for
me?'
Ticked with the flattery, like a fool
I went to work, and literally did I run
the day. It was a new axe, and I
toiled and tugged till I was almost
tired to death. The school-bell rang
and I could not get away. My hands
were blistered, and it was not half
ground. At length, however, the axe
was sharpened, and the man turned to
me with—
'Now you little rascal, you've play-
ed the truant; send to school, or you'll
get it!'
Alas! I thought I, it was hard enough
to turn a grindstone on this cold day; but
now to be called a little rascal was too
much. It sunk deep in my mind, and
often have I thought of it since.
When I see a merchant under polite
to his customers, begging them to take
a little brandy, and throwing his goods
on the counter, thinks I, that man has
an axe to grind.
When I see a man flattering the
people, making great professions of
attachment to liberty; who is in private
life a tyrant, methinks, look out, good
people, that fellow would set you turn-
ing grindstones.

The Personal Appearance of Jesus

A correspondent of the "Washington
Chronicle" writes: "On Sunday last
Rev. Dr. Newman delivered a discourse
upon the humanity of Jesus Christ, in
which he stated that nothing has been
handed down to us concerning His
personal appearance, many different
opinions being entertained on the sub-
ject. Enclosed you will find a letter
written by Publius Lentulus, President
of Judea, and sent by him to the Sen-
ate of Rome, when the faith of Jesus
began to spread abroad in the world.
These are his words:
'Then lives at this time in Judea
a man of singular virtue whose name
is Jesus Christ, whom the barbarians
even a prophet, but His own follow-
ers adore him as the offspring of the
immortal God. He calls back the dead
from their graves and heals all sorts of
diseases with a word or a touch. He
is tall and well shaped; of amiable,
reverend aspect. His hair is a color
that can hardly be matched, falling into
graceful curls below his ears, and
very agreeably touching on his shoul-
ders, parted on the head like the Naz-
arites. His forehead is large and
smooth. His cheeks without other spot
save that of a lovely red; His nose and
mouth formed with exquisite symmetry;
His beard thick, and of a color suitable
to the hair of his head, reaching an
inch below His chin and parting in the
middle like a fork; His eyes bright
clear and serene. He rebukes with
majesty, consoles with mildness; His
whole address, whether in word or
deed, being elegant and grave. No
man has seen Him laugh, but He has
wept frequently. He is very temper-
ate and wise; a man for His excellent
beauty and divine perfection, surpass-
ing the children of men.'
—Did you read the complainant's
case? asked a magistrate of a seedy
individual who was arraigned before
him. "I decline to gratify the morbid
curiosity of the public by answering
that question," responded the seedy in-
dividual with a scornful glance at the
reporter.

Useful Family Receipts.

Dark Steamed Pudding.—To be
steamed two and a half or three hours
—One cupful molasses, one cupful
sweet milk, two cupfuls butter, four
cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful soda,
three-quarter cupful fruit; spice to suit
taste; to be eaten with sour sauce.—[Maggie, Greenboro, Ark.]

Boston Tea Cakes.—One well-beat-
en egg, two tablespoonfuls of sugar,
one cupful sweet milk, one teaspoonful
soda, dissolved in the milk; two tea-
spoonfuls of cream of tartar sifted into
the dry flour, two heaping cupfuls of
sifted flour, one table spoonful of but-
ter, melted; bake in small tins.—[M.,
Arapahoe, Neb.]

Lady Cake.—The whites of eight
well beaten eggs, two cupfuls of white
sugar, two and three quarter cupful
sifted flour, two thirds cupful of but-
ter, one half teaspoonful of soda dis-
solved in a little water, one teaspoon-
ful cream of tartar sifted in the flour;
flavor with bitter almond.—[O., Earl-
ville, N. Y.]

Brown Bread.—Three and three
quarter cupfuls Indian corn meal, two
and a half cupfuls rye meal, two thirds
cupful molasses, one quart of either
sweet or sour milk, two teaspoonfuls
soda, dissolved in the milk; steam in a
tin pudding boiler for five hours, then
take off the cover and set it in the oven
to remain till morning.—[Luc, Fair-
child, Wis.]

Corn Meal Muffins.—Three eggs
well beaten, white and yolks separat-
edly; two heaping cupfuls of Indian
meal and one of flour; sift into the
flour one tea spoonful of soda and two
of cream tartar; then one teaspoonful
of lard, melted, three cupfuls of milk,
one teaspoonful of salt; beat well and
thoroughly; bake in rings or small
patty pans; bake quickly and serve
hot.—[M., Webster Pa.]

Red or White Cabbage Pickle.—
Slice the cabbage very fine, put it in a
jar with a little salt sprinkled between
each layer; in the morning drain it
well. Take good vinegar and boil
with mace; whole pepper, cloves, and
cinnamon if you like it, pour over the
cabbage boiling hot. The next morn-
ing boil the vinegar again and pour
over it; tie it down tight when cold.—
S. S. Payson, Utah.

Jelly Cake Rolls.—Four eggs, beat
white and yolks separately; one tea-
spoonful sifted flour, one teaspoonful
cream-tartar one-half teaspoonful soda,
dissolved in a very little hot water;
flavored with the juice of one lemon;
beat all well together; spread quarter
an inch thick in a square tin; bake
quickly; then turn bottom side up,
spread with jelly, and roll up while
hot. This receipt makes three rolls.—
[M. E. Edgar, Ind.]

Marble Cake.—Light part—one cup
of white sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 cup
sweet milk, whites of three eggs, 1 1/2
teaspoons baking powder, 2 cups of
flour. Dark part—one-fourth cup
brown sugar, one-fourth cup of butter,
1/2 cup of molasses, 1/2 cup milk, half of
an egg, 1 teaspoon allspice, 1 1/2 tea-
spoon baking powder, 1 teaspoon cin-
namon, yolks of three eggs, 2 cups
flour. Butter your cake dish and put
in a spoonful of the light and dark
mixture; put it in spots and stripes to
make it as mottled as possible. Beat
the whites especially for the light part.
—W. R. S. Mt. Carmel, O.

Railroad Meeting at Morgantown.

Another very large and enthusiastic
railroad meeting was held here this
afternoon to consider the proposed ex-
tension of the Pittsburgh, Castle Shan-
non and Washington railroad to
Morgantown. The meeting was called
to order by its President, Senator
Willy, who, as Chairman of the Com-
mittee of Ways and Means previously
appointed, reported that they had
studied out the route and found it very
feasible. Mr. Sturges, who was
Chairman of the Committee soliciting
subscriptions, then reported that he
found the people all very willing to
contribute, and that he felt very sure
that \$40,000 could be raised by pri-
vate subscription alone.—President
Willy then introduced the General
Superintendent of the P. O. S. & W.
R. R., Mr. Hays, of Pittsburgh, who
spoke at some length of the origin, ad-
vantages and plan of the road. The
contrast of the road had been entered
into on the 22d of July, and by the
15th of the next month over thirty
miles would be in operation. All
that the company wanted the people to

do was to pay for the grading, tying,

bridging and obtaining the right of
way. The company would themselves
iron and equip the road. The
subscriptions could be paid in money,
work, provisions for the hands, horses,
timber for ties, &c., or in any other
manner that would promote the actual
labor on the road. No money need
thus be taken out of the country, and
in addition all actual money subscribed
will be expended in the immediate
locality in which it is subscribed.
The road will give unquestionable
security for all money subscribed. A
person can subscribe to the stock of the
company or the road will give him for
the amount of his subscription a trans-
portation certificate bearing six per
cent. interest, which will allow him to
transport goods as he shall desire over
the road until the amount of his sub-
scription and interest is exhausted in
freight charges.—Mr. Hays said that
the distance from Pittsburgh to
Morgantown was about eighty miles;
that enough money had been already
subscribed to build the road to Carmi-
choel, and that nearly \$20,000 was
subscribed to build it from Carmichael's
to Mt. Morris, a distance of twelve
miles from here. It remained with the
people of this section to say whether
it should be constructed from there to
here. He spoke in regard to the cost
and utility of narrow gauge railways
over broad ones. The former costs
only \$6,000 a mile at most, while the
latter costs at least \$30,000. He de-
clared that there was very little differ-
ence in the capacity of the two for
hauling freight, owing to the immense
dead weight that the broad gauge en-
gines and cars were subjected to. He
spoke of the wealth and resources of
this section, denouncing it as the
"blind side of Pittsburgh," and de-
clared that either our coal, lime, pot-
ter's clay, or glass-sand was sufficient
to increase enormously the wealth of
our country. Some one asked how fast
trains could be run on a narrow gauge.
He answered that they had been run
on their road at the rate of eight miles
in thirteen minutes. The road would
not stop at Morgantown, but would
ultimately continue south until it
connected with the Virginia and Tennessee
railroad somewhere about Christians-
burg. If the subscriptions of the peo-
ple were paid in as fast as the road
would need them he would insure a
railroad train to be at Morgantown by
the 4th of July.—Correspondence
Wheeling Standard.

Pasting the Anti-Resumption Bill

The Graphic regards it as "toler-
ably certain that at some time during the
present session of Congress, that fea-
ture of the resumption act which de-
crees resumption in 1879 will be re-
pealed, and that if vetoed by the Presi-
dent will be passed over his veto." The
Cincinnati Gazette says resumption
repeal is much stronger than the vote
in the Ewing bill indicated. It regards
the resumption act as it stands imprac-
ticable, and adds:
"It will prove a hindrance to re-
sumption. Besides, it is a menace,
which instead of preparing the country
for resumption is having the opposite
effect. It is producing a state of
things that would force suspension if
we had resumption. Resumption can
never be maintained with depressed
industry. And it would be foolishness
to attempt to resume in the face of evi-
dence that resumption could not be
maintained. The first thing necessary
to successful resumption is indeed pre-
paration; not merely the accumulation of
coin but the revival of our industries."

The Chicago Tribune makes the same

view, and the logic of events is mak-
ing the press and the people of the
West a unit in favor of the repeal of
the resumption date. We are inclined
to think that in a few months Congress
will be educated up to the point of pas-
sing the bill over the Presidential veto.
The Cincinnati Gazette says that
if "a plan is substituted for the
date" in the resumption act—a plan
that would bring resumption through
its own operations—the forty Western
Republicans who voted against the
Ewing bill will vote for the repeal of
the law of 1875. Every day adds to
the friends of repeal, and weakens the
opposition.

A local preacher of this county lost

his wife, a few weeks ago. While the
corpse was lying in the house, a couple
came there to be married, and the
mourning minister performed the job!
—Preston County Journal.